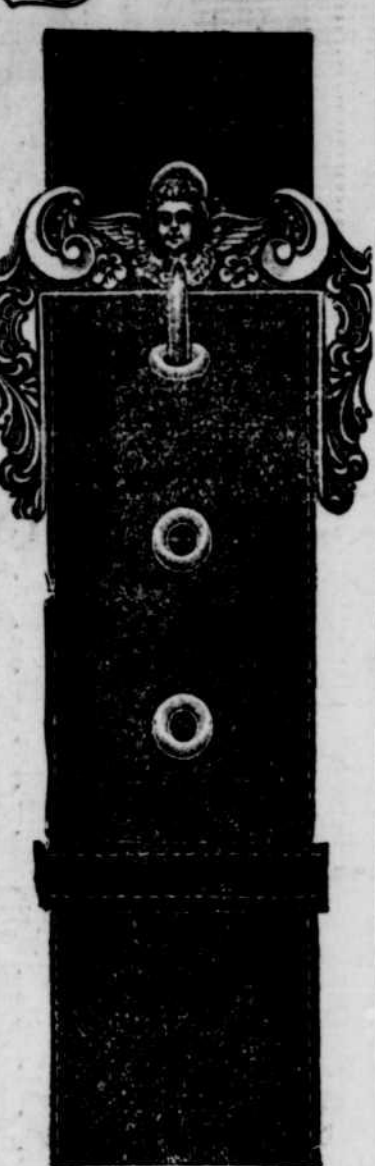


VOL. VIII.—NO. 256.

ANACONDA, MONTANA, SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 16, 1897.

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## PROUD PHILADELPHIA

Unveiling of the Monument of Washington by President McKinley.

## CITY SWATHED IN BUNTING

Impressive But Simple Ceremonies, Appropriate Address by the Chief Executive of the Nation and Booming of Cannon.

Philadelphia, May 15.—In the city which placed on his brow the laurel crown of achievement the memory of George Washington was honored to-day in monumental bronze. The cord which released the saddling flags from the figure of the first president was drawn by his latest executive. Surrounding him were men in whose veins the blood of those patriots who battled shoulder to shoulder with Washington and with him made possible the scene enacted to-day. It was a notable gathering, including the president, vice president and cabinet officers, officers and privates of the army and navy and direct descendants of the moulders and makers of the nation.

Major William Wayne, president of the Cincinnati, who formally presented the monument to the city, traces his lineage straight to Mad Anthony, and William W. Porter, the orator of the day, is a grandson of Rittenhouse Porter, twice governor of Pennsylvania, and a great grandson of Andrew Porter, who was on Washington's staff.

The actual unveiling ceremony was impressively simple. Bishop Whittaker opened with a prayer. Major Wayne followed with an appropriate address. Then came the unveiling by President McKinley and the resultant clamor augmented by the national salute of 21 guns by the artillery and by foreign and American war vessels in the Delaware.

At sunrise the boom of cannon from the batteries of United States troops camped in Fairmount park aroused the city to the greatest day in its history. Despite the heavy down-pour last night the day broke under clear skies. The decorations were lavish. Both the Hotel Walton, where the president and several members of his cabinet were housed, and the Lafayette, which entertained the vice presidential party, were literally swathed in flags and bunting. The ceremonies proper began at noon when the parade moved from Broad and Spruce streets under command of Major General Snowden, and in the park it passed in review before the president.

Mayor Strong of New York chatted with Mayor Warwick of this city. Directly back of the president sat the members of the park commission into whose custody the monument is to be delivered. There was but a brief delay before the beginning of the ceremonies. Bishop Whittaker stepped to the speaker's table and offered up a brief prayer. Then Major William Wayne, president of the State and General Society of Cincinnati, made a brief address. This all occupied but a few minutes. Then Mr. McKinley arose accompanied by the trustees of the statue and crossed the driveway. As he did so every eye was strained to the huge figure appeared in the stars and

suggested crown. He would have no honor which the people did not bestow. An interesting fact—and one which I love to recall—is that the only time Washington formally addressed the constitutional assembly over which he presided in this city he appealed for a larger representation of the people in the national house of representatives, and his appeal was instantly heeded. Thus he was ever keenly watchful of the rights of the people in whose hands was the destiny of our government then as now. Masterful as were his military campaigns, his civil administration commands equal admiration. His foresight was marvelous; his conception of the philosophy of government, his insistence upon the necessity of education, morality and enlightened citizenship to the progress and permanence of the republic cannot be contemplated, even at this period, without filling us with astonishment at the breadth of his comprehension at the sweep of his vision. His was no narrow view of government. The immediate present was not his sole concern, but our future good his constant theme of study. He blazed the path of liberty. He laid the foundation upon which we have grown from a weak and colonial government to a united government, whose power as well as whose liberty and freedom have become the admiration of the world. Distance and time have not detracted from the fame and force of his achievements nor diminished the grandeur of his life and work. Great deeds do not stop in their growth and those of Washington will expand in influence in all the centuries to follow.

"The bequest that Washington has made to civilization is rich beyond computation. The obligations under which he has placed mankind are sacred and commanding. The responsibility he left for the American people to preserve and perfect what he accomplished is exacting and solemn. Let us rejoice at every new evidence that the people realize what they enjoy and cherish with affection the illustrious heroes of the revolutionary story whose valor and sacrifices made us a nation. They live in us and their memory will help us to keep the covenant entered into for the maintenance of the freest government on earth. The nation and the name of Washington are inseparable. One is linked indissolubly with the other. Both are glorious, both triumphant. Washington lives and will live because of what he did for the exaltation of man, the enthronement of conscience and the establishment of a government which recognizes all the gods. And so, too, will the nation live, victorious over all obstacles, adhering to



The Washington Monument.

stripes. Then the president with uncovered head drew the cord, the flag falling in a billowy cloud from the shaft, and the mighty monument stood revealed, while cannon on land and water thundered. In a moment it was over. The president was escorted back to the stand, and as soon as silence could be secured he began his address. He said:

"Fellow citizens—There is a peculiar and tender sentiment connected with this memorial. It expresses not only the gratitude and reverence of the living but is a testimonial of affection and homage from the dead. The comrades of Washington projected this monument. Their love inspired it. Their contributions helped to build it. Past and present generations share in its completion, and future generations will profit by its lessons. To participate in the dedication of such a monument is a rare and precious privilege. Every monument to Washington is a tribute to patriotism. Every shaft and statue to his memory helps to inculcate love of country, encourage loyalty and establish a better citizenship. God bless every undertaking which revives patriotism and rebukes the indifferent and lawless. A critical study of Washington's career only enhances our estimation of his vast and varied abilities. As commander-in-chief of the colonial armies, from the beginning of the war to the proclamation of peace, as president of the convention which framed the constitution of the union, and as first president of the United States under that constitution, even Washington has a distinction different from that of all other illustrious Americans. Not another human being bears or can bear such a relation to the government. Not only by his military genius, his patience, his sagacity, his courage and his skill was our national independence won, but he helped in the largest measure to draft the chart by which the nation was guided and he was the first chosen by the people. His was not the boldness of martial display or the charm of captivating oratory, but his calm and steady judgment won men's support and commanded their confidence by appealing to their best and noblest aspirations. And withal, Washington was ever so modest that at no time in his career did his personality seem in the least intrusive. He was above the temptation of power. He spurned the

immortal principles which Washington taught and Lincoln sustained." Bishop Whittaker concluded his prayer with the Lord's prayer, in which President McKinley joined in low tones.

Major Wayne's address consisted of a brief recitation of the formation and purposes of the society and ended with a formal presentation of the statue to the city on behalf of the society. William M. Porter, the orator of the day, followed President McKinley. The monument, which is the design of Professor Rudolph Siemering, a celebrated sculptor of Berlin, is about 40 feet high. From an oblong platform, reached on four sides by 13 steps, symbolical of the 13 original states, rises a pedestal bearing an equestrian statue in bronze of General Washington. The father of his country is represented in the colonial uniform of the American army, a military cloak being thrown around his commanding figure. At the four corners of the platform are fountains served by allegorical figures of American Indians, representing four rivers of Pennsylvania. On the sides of the pedestal are two bas-reliefs, one representing the march of the American army, the other a Western emigrant train. On one side the pedestal is inscribed "Sic Semper Tyrannis" and "Per Aspera ad Astra." On the other, "Westward the Star of Empire Takes Its Way." Surrounding the upper portion of the pedestal is the legend, "Erected by the State Society of the Cincinnati."

**He's Guilty Just the Same.**  
Owingsville, Ky., May 15.—The jury in the case of John D. Young, Jr., for the killing of Clancy Fossett, after being 18 hours, returned a verdict of manslaughter and fixed his punishment at 15 years in the penitentiary. Young is a son of Hon. John D. Young, and is connected with one of the most prominent families in the state.

## HE AGAIN DESERTS

Carter Doesn't Remain With the Westerners in the Timber Fight.

## HARTMAN AND MANTLE TRUE

The Congressman Makes One of the Ablest Speeches in Advocacy of Revoking Cleveland's Order—Committees.

Special Correspondence of the Standard.

Washington, D. C., May 12.—The splendid fight which was made by the Western congressmen against the Cleveland order closing the forestry reserves was the feature of the week in the house. The Western men had a much harder task in the house than in the senate, for in the former body their numerical and proportionate strength is much smaller. But they made up for their lack of numbers by the vigor of their assault. Representative Hartman was one of the most active of the Western workers. He made one of the ablest speeches in advocacy of the amendment to the sundry civil bill revoking the order. He also took a prominent part in organizing the oratorical assault on the Cleveland order and in the control and division of time among the several participants in the discussion.

It is claimed that Senator Carter did not stay to the end of the fight with his Western colleagues. At a conference attended by several of his associate senators from the states affected by the Cleveland order it was agreed that no sort of compromise would be accepted, but that the effort should be made directly for the revocation of the order. The McKinley administration of the land office early developed an inclination to abide by the Cleveland ruling. Senator Carter was one of the members of the committee of Western senators which called on Secretary Bliss. This was subsequent to the agreement that all would act together in favor of absolute cancellation of the order. A senator who was present at this interview says that at its conclusion Senator Carter assured the officers of the department that while the Western men desired to see the order revoked outright, still if they could not get this done, they would like it modified. During the entire last day of the fight in the senate Mr.



Carter, who is a very well informed and ready debater, did not appear on the floor. "He would have been very helpful," said the senator, "by reason of the promises he has attained in the republican party and the circumstance of his having been commissioner of the land office. It is apparent that he was not adverse to a compromise, and this course is rather surprising to those of us who have from the first been absolutely opposed to anything but reconsideration of the order, either by action of the land office authorities, or by direct legislation of congress."

Representative Hartman made an exceedingly warm and lively speech in favor of the senate amendment during the debate in the house. The new committee assignments were completed and formally adopted in the senate this week. Senator Carter—who is now a member of the so-called republican sub-steering committee of the senate—made the motion carrying the new arrangement into effect, and it was adopted without division. This is not, however, to be taken as any way conclusive that the new committee assignments are unanimously satisfactory. In fact, they are very far from being so. The republican senators are displeased with the fact that they were outwitted in political tactics by Gorman of Maryland and many of them are very badly disgruntled with their individual assignments. This is notably true of Senator Clark of Wyoming, who has made no effort to disguise his decided dissatisfaction with the treatment accorded him.

Senator Carter is, however, not one of the protestants. He was one of the sub-committee of three that made up the new committee lists for the republicans and, incidentally, he took excellent care of the interests of your Uncle Thomas. His assignments, which have heretofore appeared in the Standard's Washington correspondence, are all excellent ones and calculated to increase his usefulness to his state and section. His new chairmanship, in particular, is a very great improvement on his old one.

As for Senator Mantle, he retains precisely the same status as in the last congress. This was the part of the understanding of the silver republicans and their democratic allies. There was no surrender of positions held by the former. This was the sheet anchor of the position taken by the allied forces. "The silver republican senators shall not be punished for their loyalty to Bryan," said Senator James K. Jones to the Stand-

ard correspondent when the long committee fight first began. "The main, and the only real anxiety of the republican managers, is to take away the silver republican chairmanships. This shall not be done."

And it was not done. Senator Teller, the great leader of the silver republicans, retains his place as chairman of the committee on claims, and also continues on the great committee of appropriations. Senator Pettigrew remains at the head of the Indian affairs committee. Chandler of New Hampshire, who led the republican fight for reorganization, was particularly eager to displace Pettigrew. The McKinley republicans have always been more seriously offended at Pettigrew than any of his colleagues who left the Saint Louis convention. They were very angry at Teller and the others, but, after all, felt that their course might "possibly be condoned by the fact that their constituents demanded it."

But for Pettigrew their wrath is abiding. They think he went out of his way to bolt; say that if he had not bolted South Dakota would have gone for McKinley; and have warmly welcomed Kyle, the traitor populist, to their fold in his stead. The continuance of Pettigrew in a chairmanship is therefore peculiarly distasteful to these republicans.

Mr. Mantle remains chairman of the committee on national banks, and is also a member of the following committees: Education and labor, Indian depredations, Indian affairs, mines and mining and public buildings and grounds.

"The silver republicans did not themselves make any conditions whatever with reference to committees," said Senator Mantle to the Standard correspondent to-day. "We simply took the course of independence because we wished to preserve our existing status as an independent political organization. We have neither gained nor lost anything by the change in committees, except that we now hold such places as we have as a distinct recognition of the silver republican party, when we formerly held them as members of the republican party, with which we are no longer in affiliation."

Under the rearrangement of committees there are 40 republican chairmanships and 18 go to the opposition, distributed as follows: Democrats 11, populists 4, silver republicans 2, Kyle (republican-populist), is also given a chairmanship.

Senator Mantle's bill providing that the city of Great Falls shall be made a port of entry has been favorably reported from the committee on commerce. The report was presented by Senator Pasco but was ordered by Senator Mantle himself.

Representative Hartman returned this week from a brief visit to his aged mother, who resides at Monticello, Ind., where the Montana congressman was born. Mrs. Hartman is now in her 56th year, and has been a widow longer than her son has lived. Mr. Hartman was born at Monticello three months after his father's death. The congressman found his mother in failing health, but he is hopeful that she may recover sufficiently to warrant her accompanying him to Montana after the adjournment of congress.

HOSFORD.

AMERICANS IN CUBA.  
Uncle Sam Will Assist Them Across the Channel if They Desire.

Washington, May 15.—In considering ways and means of affording substantial relief to such American citizens in Cuba as are in real distress owing to the war, the administration has hit upon a plan, which may be put in operation if it is sanctioned by the judgment of the United States consular officers in Cuba, who, being on the ground, are supposed to be best qualified to judge of the efficiency of the proposed relief measures. This plan is to give notice through the American consuls

to all American citizens in Cuba that the government will undertake to remove them from the island to the United States if they so desire. To do this will require action by congress, not necessarily by the executive, and the removal, but merely the limitation of the appropriation to the general terms of one for the relief of the American citizens in Cuba. A course similar to this was adopted with more or less benefit in China during the rioting incident to the Chinese-Japanese war. During the Armenian troubles Mr. Terrell, United States minister, was authorized to undertake the conveyance of American citizens to the coast cities, where they might have suitable protection. The proposition as to Cuba goes a little farther than the measures adopted in the case of China and Turkey, in that it contemplates the removal of the Americans from the islands entirely. Probably the reason for this is the belief founded on reports from United States Consul General Lee and other consular officers that the war has so thoroughly exhausted the agricultural resources of the island that it will be a long time before it will again be in condition to maintain its population, and meanwhile the Americans who are dependent upon the soil for their livelihood will suffer. The consequent sufferings can be relieved by the government's furnishing the unfortunate supplies and medicines, but General Lee takes the view that this relief must be continued probably for a long time. The proposed American exodus from Cuba must be purely voluntary, and it is not even proposed to present the alternative of denying supplies if destitute Americans refuse to leave the island. It is simply proposed to give them an opportunity to leave if they believe they can better their condition in the United States. It is the belief of General Lee that many persons will avail themselves of such an opportunity, and it is possible that his view will be adopted by the president.

**Great Fire in Russia.**  
St. Petersburg, May 15.—Seventy houses in the best part of Dorogobush, in the province of Smolensk, two churches and the government buildings have been destroyed by fire.

**Postmaster of Wibaux.**  
Special Dispatch to the Standard.  
Washington, May 15.—Harry Green was to-day appointed postmaster of Wibaux, Dawson county, Montana, vice L. N. Allen, removed.

## OCTAGON SNEAKS IN

Taral on Ogden Was Not, at a Critical Moment, on the Lookout.

## CLASSIC WITHERS STAKE

A Great Crowd Watches the Contest—The Louisville Futurity Won by Bannockburn—Other Races and Sports.

New York, May 15.—Ogden, the crack 2-year-old winner of the futurity of 1896, had his colors lowered at Morris Park to-day by the Belmont colt Octagon, who ran such a good race in the mud on Thursday. It was the 24th running of the classic Withers stake for 3-year-olds at a mile, and a great crowd gathered to watch the contest. In the betting Ogden was the favorite. Opening at 4 to 5 he steadily backed down until no better than 3 to 5 fell on him, while Octagon was held at 8 to 5 from beginning to end. The other two, Regulator and Bannock, were scarcely backed at all. The start was good and prompt, and as the horses came out of the chute Bannock showed the way with Regulator second, Ogden third and Octagon in the rear. The pace was slow for the first sixteenth, but they soon warmed up to their work, with Bannock falling to the rear, his chances for winning being gone in the first half mile. Regulator showed the way for a while, in company with Octagon, but Ogden was well up and evidently the freshest of the lot. As they ran along the upper turn of the Withers mile, Taral started to work a little on Ogden to keep him up to his speed, while close behind him was the speedy Octagon, still going well. It was but a few seconds before they had entered the straight and were on their way home. Then Sims let out a length on Octagon, and before Taral knew it the big chestnut had passed him and he began to work with whip and spur, but he could not catch the flying son of Bayton D'O'R.

Six furlongs—Woolworth third, Atkins second, Hummer third; time, 1:13 1/4. Five furlongs—Previous won, Mr. Stoffel second, False Pride third; time, 59 3/4. Mile and a sixteenth—Lashburn won, Sir Walter second, Volley third; time, 1:51. The Withers mile—Octagon won, Ogden second, Regulator third; time, 1:43. Bannock also ran. The Cretona high weight handicap, six furlongs—Premier won, Tinge second, Cassiopeia third; time, 1:15 1/4. New York steeplechase handicap, about two miles and a half—Peconia won, Lady Raymond second, Marschal third; time, 4:48.

AT LOUISVILLE.

The Futurity Ran on a Heavy Track, Bannockburn the Winner.

Louisville, May 15.—With the going heavy and in a driving rain, the big Futurity was run to-day. With a field of 13 it was a fitting inauguration of one of the best stakes upon the Western turf. "Umbrella" McGulgan carried off the prize, and when his brown colt Bannockburn passed under the wire he showed his heels to a field of the best 2-year-olds of the West. Howland and Bangle were his only real competitors, and they finished behind him because they were inferior colts. Morrison, who had the mount on Bannockburn, rode a clever race. Having been set down for incompetency, which precipitated the fight of McGulgan, Morrison, the turf congress with which the turf is familiar, Morrison's ride and finish on Bannockburn clearly disproved any charge respecting his capacity as a jockey. Bannockburn, who was third at the last sixteenth, was brought up between Howard and Bangle and cleared the line with half a length to the good, while Bangle beat out the former peerless Howland by the same distance. Black Mary was two lengths away, while Gallivant had five lengths to overcome, the field being strung out. The bookies again fared well, for out of the six events but two went to favorites, one at prohibitive odds.

Six furlongs—Mazarin won, Cavero second; Letcher third; time, 1:14 1/4. Free handicap, one mile—Boanerges won, George Rose second, Simon third; time, 1:43 1/4. Louisville Futurity, four and a half furlongs, guaranteed value \$10,000, of which \$5,000 to the winner, \$2,500 to second and \$2,500 to third, 4-year-old foals of 1896—McGulgan's colt, Bannockburn, by Hayden Edwards-Patti Blaine, 115 (Morrison), 4 to 1, won; E. S. Gardner & Son's Bangle Bracelet, 112 (Creff), 2 1/2 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; G. E. Madden's brown colt Howland, by Hindoo-Imp, Riccochet, 115 (Clayton), 3 to 2, third; time, 1:34 1/4. Frances McClelland, Mary Black, Florence, Bannister, Gallivant, Pacemaker, Doms, Frank Thompson, Hindooet and Olney also ran. Mile and 70 yards—Humburg won, Domingo second, Monreith third; time, 1:51. Four furlongs—Allie Belle won, Nancy Till second, Stars and Stripes third; time, 51. Seven-eighths of a mile—Pouting won, Fretful second, Nance third; time, 1:33 1/4.

At St. Louis.

St. Louis, May 15.—The spring and summer meetings opened at the fair grounds to-day with a good-sized crowd in attendance. The track was far from fast, but fairly good time was made. Macey, with Burns up, a favorite of 8 to 5, easily won the Inauguration handicap, a sweepstakes for 2-year-olds and upwards, by two lengths. The getaway was good, except that Dare II, was almost left at the post. Macey was soon in front and kept the lead to the finish, easily outclassing his mates. "Ulysses" was second, six lengths ahead of Nimrod, with the field badly scattered. The judges suspended indefinitely Jockey T. Leigh for his questionable riding in the third race.

Seven furlongs—Robair won, Dan Huger second, Sea Robber third; time, 1:30. Maiden, 2-year-olds, four and a half furlongs—Dr. Cooper won, Nepper second, Howitzer third; time, 56. Five and a half furlongs—Charm won, Pelkas second, Charlie Pringle third; time, 1:08. Inaugural handicap, sweepstakes for 3-year-olds and upwards, \$2,500, of which \$1,500 to the winner, one mile—Macey, 38 (Burns), 4 to 1, won; 2 to 5, won; Ulysses, 36 (C. Slaughter), 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, second; Nimrod, 36 (Matthews), 12 to 1, third; time, 1:40 1/4. Laureate, Sir Duke, Dare II, Harry Duke and Our Bishop also ran. Six furlongs—Dr. Walsmire won, Harry McCouch second, May Thompson third; time, 1:24 1/4. Mile and 20 yards—Celtic Bard won, Macey second, Don Fulano third; time, 1:42 1/4.

At Oakland.

Oakland, Cal., May 15.—Weather fair, track fast. The last day of the season was a disastrous one for the talent, as only one favorite won and three long shots

(Continued on Page Five.)